

SALE.

moved into the State of
for Sale, on the 27th
if fair, if not the next

every description
near this town:

able Negroes, for
years.

the Negroes.—One-half
ble paper at 60 days—
t of six months will be
or note, payable with
For all other stock, &c.
twenty dollars. Six

Carlyle Herbert.
11/20/11 Nov. 11/11

FOR CASH.

instant will be sold
JAMES A. SUTTON,
ck's house, all the

Furniture, and
Apparel,
S. A. SUTTON,
ING OF—

two good Maho-
various Kitchen Por-
carpets of various kinds
Uniform fit for a cap-
t elegant new silver
also imported from the
also various kinds of
Watch, and every ar-
which belonged to the
The Sale to begin pre-
forenoon.

ICE.

e estate of Brad-
ings at the more lately
quested to take notice,
superior court in chance.

Richmond, the said B.
orney, and all others
and restrained from in-
of the partnership car-
RADDOCK RICHMOND,
ent of any debts due on
erison who shall deliver
the partnership, or pay-
ment to him, his at-
to at their peril, and
y me.

William Ladd.

6t

Thomas Davis with-
He will be particularly
and department in ge-

an hour in the Evening
in reading, and giving
advice which may enable
ceptor, the next morn-
ing, and to his fa-

Y LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Land in Harden county,
binding for 20 miles on
the river, and lying about
10 miles from the river.
Knoleson is
to Green river, and is
attractive.

the Barrens, is well
watered. The
acres, but there are 16
surveys within the line,
down by actual survey
for the purpose of ascer-
taining the quantity of
land there is no land in Ken-
tucky than the quantity of
elder surveys there are
any, and on the subscrib-
a dozen families, de-
ments, and he has reason
ore would have purchas-
ed in the present year, had
he not fold out in single par-
cels, possessing health,
and being near the

town, knows this land
able to give a just de-
of those who may deli-
prior to the 20th De-
cember, 2, 3 & 4 years. If
secured, unquestionable
for the land.

STODDERT.

CEIVED,

PRIME PORK.

William Hodgson.

11/20/11 Nov. 11/11

11/20/11 Nov. 11/11

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Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1865.

[No. 1457.]

Public Sale.

WEDNESDAY next,
to be sold at the Vendue Store,
national RUM

in hds. and in French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hds, tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dipt Candles
Refined in kegs, boxes and jars,
Rice in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.—Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffs, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Fricases,
Calmancoes, Ruffs, Yarn Stockings,
Ginzees and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Onaburgs and Tickenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Calah'd Threads, Hats and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marshall.

Nov. 12.

For Sale or Charter.

The Steamship sailing
Brig NANCY

about 1400 barrels burthen.

Has just had a thorough repair, is well found,
and will be at the wharf in a day or
two.—For inventory or terms apply to

John McGowan, & Co,
City of Washington, or to

Lewis Deblois,
Alexandria.

Nov. 20

FOR LIVERPOOL—(Direct.)

THE SHIP
UNITED STATES,
An established

REGULAR TRADER.

A part of her Cargo being ready, the remain-
der will be taken on moderate terms.—For
freight or passage, apply to

Richetts, Newton & Co.
October 15.

For Amsterdam—Direct.

THE SHIP
ALEXANDRIA,
Capt. William Weston,

Will commence loading in two days, Three
hundred hogheads Tobacco, of her cargo being
ready, the remainder and small freight will be
taken on moderate terms, with liberty of con-
signment, or if consigned to W. & J. Willett,
liberal advance will be made in Bills on Lon-
don or Amsterdam, or Cash at the Baltimore ex-
change. Apply to

Washington Bowie,
George Lewis, or
Lawson & Fowler,
Alexandria.

October 8.

For Sale, on a liberal credit.

The Schooner
FAIR AMERICAN,

Burthen about 70 tons or 500
barrels, between 4 and 5 years
old, sails fast, and is in complete
order to receive a cargo. For terms apply to

James Bacon,
Corner of King and Washington streets.

October 22.

For Freight or Charter.

THE SHIP
HETTY,
Charles C. Russell, Master;

Now expected in from Liverpool,
from whence she was to sail the
14th September for Alexandria.

The ship is about three years old, 235 tons bur-
then, sheathed last summer, and is a first rate

John G. Ladd.

November 9.

BUENOS-AYRES HIDES
FOR SALE.
We have just received 575 large HIDES,
which will be sold low for cash or short
time.
A few pieces of RICE and bls. of PORK.
Hewes & Miller.

For Liverpool, direct.

The last sailing SHIP
WILLIAM AND JOHN,
Thomas Woodhouse, Master;

Intended as a constant trader. For freight or
part of the cargo, or passage, (having excellen
accommodations) apply to the Master on board.

JAMES PATTON.
October 13.

For New-York.

The last sailing Schooner
HARMONY,
R. B. Roberts, Master;

A constant trader. For freight
or passage, apply to the Master on board, or to

John Tucker.
November 13.

For Sale, or freight.

To any Port in the United States, or
to the West-Indies.

The new Spanish BRIG
RISING STATES,
John Jenches, MASTER;

Now at Harper's Wharf, having excellent ac-
commodations for Freight, or Passage. Apply
to the MASTER on board, or to

John G. Ladd.
November 4.

CHARLES BENNETT,

Has imported in the Jane, Capt. Colley, arri-
ng at Norfolk—

Kidderminster Carpets and Carpeting,
Scarf-carpets, Carpeting,
One bale Kerseys and Half-hicks,
Coatings and superfine cloths of a superior quality
The above goods are expected by the first packet
from Norfolk.

Via Phil. he has recd. & opened for sale,
Black and other colours Chambray Mullins,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens,
Caville Shirting Checks,
Refined Sheetings and Drills,
Cruas a la Mortais and German Dowlas,
Tickenburgs, White and Brown,
Nuns and Coloured Threads,
Imperial Tea, &c. &c.

Gundry's best Shad and Herring Twine,
Shoe Thread &c. &c.
Nov. 13.

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers intending shortly to remove
from Alexandria, are desirous of disposing
of that valuable WAREHOUSE, at the corner
of King and Patrick streets, opposite Devery and
Mills'. Those who wish to purchase will please
apply to the subscribers.

R. & W. P. Richardson.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who have claims against the
subscribers are requested to bring in their ac-
counts, and all who are indebted will be pleased
to prepare for settlement.

R. & W. P. RICHARDSON.

November 8.

N. B. A few Shares in the Bank of Poto-
mac for sale.

12 pipes 2d and 3d proof Cognac
Brandy
10 hogheads, } New-England Rum.
13 barrels
20 bags Green Coffee
500 lbs single, double, and treble Battle
Powder—

With a general assortment of Liquors and Gro-
ceries as usual; For sale by

Mandeville & Jameffon.
November 16.

The subscriber has just received

A QUANTITY OF
Fresh Rhode-Island LIME;
Which he offers for sale,
At the Lumber-Yard of

A. Scholfeld & Co.
November 22.

JUST RECEIVED.

And for Sale by the Subscriber,
100 ps. brown Russia Sheetings } Entitled to
100 do. Ravens Duck } Bk. on Ex.
300 do. German Tickenburgs
50 bolts Russia Duck
100 barrels Boston Beef
30 do. Tanners Oil
400 casks Stone Lime
6 pipes old real Cognac Brandy
West India and New England Rum
And a quantity of Mens, Womens and Childrens
SHOES.

John G. Ladd.
November 16.

HENRY K. MAY,

Has just received and offers for Sale,
5 butts Cape Madeira
2 phes
10 quarter-casks Tenerife } Wines.
November 21.

HENRY K. MAY

Has just received and offers for Sale,
46 barrels Mels Pork.
116 barrels prime ditto.
59 barrels cargo ditto.

IN STORE,
A Few Casks of Young Hyson and Hyson
Skin TEAS, and casks of CLARET.
November 13.

We have just Received

A FEW BOXES OF
CHEWING TOBACCO,
Which is said to be superior in quality to Caven-
dish—ALSO
Forty barrels of TAR,
Which will be sold low.
Hewes & Miller.
October 30.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant as-
sortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London Superfine Cloths
and Cassimeres.
Bennett's Patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Flo-
rentines,
Imperial, clouded and
white Marcellines,
Tortois, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halkhicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted,
Cotton and Silk do.
Sery,
Irish & Flanders Sheet-
ings,
4 & 4 1/2 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.

Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colossals and a
great India Muslins
India and British Book
do.
Lace Caps & Handker-
chiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pie Mic Mitts,
Silk Card and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and
Wreaths,
Ornith Feathers,
Indian Mantaus,
Fine India Perfumers,
Bastar, Mamoodies,
Dowlas, Tickenburg,
Onaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

He daily expects an additional
assortment of FALL GOODS.
Oct. 21.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

HAS FOR SALE
Best Havana SEGARS in boxes,
And a few Punchons

NEW-ENGLAND RUM.
November 13.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under
the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,
was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-
sent: All persons that are indebted to, or that
have claims on the same, are requested to come
forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the
concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-
counts are of long standing are particularly re-
quested to attend to this notice, and make
payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES BALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 12.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other Ships lately
arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part
of his

FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax
Street, and daily expects an additional supply to
the United States from Liverpool.
September 23.

NOTICE.

The debtors to the concern of Brad-
dock Richmond, for dealings at the store lately
kept at Occoquan, are requested to take notice,
that by an order of the superior court in chance-
ry, holden at the city of Richmond, the said B.
Richmond, his agent, attorney, and all others
concerned, are enjoined and restrained from in-
termeddling in the affairs of the partnership car-
ried on in the name of BRADDOCK RICHMOND,
and from receiving payment of any debts due on
that account; and any person who shall deliver
to him the property of the partnership, or pay
debts due to the partnership to him, his a-
gent or attorney, will do so at their peril, and
will be held responsible by me.

William Ladd.
November 19.

Mandeville and Jameffon,

OFFER FOR SALE.
For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit;
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,
Consisting of

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities.
Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump
ditto.

Jamaica,
St. Vincente, and } In hds. &c.
N. E. Rum,
Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use,
Punch and Apple Brandy,
Cogniac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whis-
key.

Madairs,
Sherry,
Old Port,
Lisbon,
Malaga, and
Toussie

20 casks St. Rapph Medon Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey,
100 casks West Schiedam Gin.
A few hogheads of choice Molasses;
Teasels and Georgia Cotton,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Soucheong,
Hyson skin, and
Bokoa

Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice,
Starch, Fig. blue, Soap, Mustard, Rappee and
Scotch Snuff.

SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Cassia,
Nutmegs and Mace.
Ginger, rice and ground.
Plum and Oriental Indigo, Madder, Cop-
peras, Alum and Brimstone.
Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 9.
Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrap-
ping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre,
Chalk,

TRAS.
Very carefully selected
from the best cargoes for
country trade and family
use.

Mould and Dipt Candles.
British Gunpowder of various qual-
ities from F to treble battle.
October 18.

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale,
Fifty barrels PRIME PORK.
William Hodgson.
October 30.

EDUCATION.

A FEW boys can be admitted into
the Academy. The number is not to
exceed thirty in each room.
November 11

HORSES STOLEN.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.
STOLEN on the night of the 8th instant, out
of the pasture about 3 miles from Baltimore,
on the Frederick town turnpike road, a Brown
Bay MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high,
with a coarse black mane and tail, a natural
trotter, remarkably long and flat in the body,
trotts remarkably slow and easy, is accustomed to
geers, and is an excellent leader in a single team;
she has been used to wear iron hopples, on ac-
count of her kicking at other horses, which has
orn the hair on the fetlocks very short; she is
about 9 or 10 years old, and had no shoes on her
hind feet when stolen. It is supposed she has
come white on her off hind fetlock-joint.

Stolen on the same night, from the tongue of
a waggon, on the same road, close to Elliott's
new mills, three miles from town, a Deep Bright
Bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high,
black mane and tail, the mane is remarkably thin,
and his ears are very large, his tail is pretty short
and tapers with a kind of switch to it; he carries
a very high head when trotting or galloping, is a
natural trotter, and is a hard riding horse when
galloped; has great spirit, and will both ride and
work well; he is shod all round, and his shoes
are about half worn.

Whoever will secure said horse and mare, so
that the owners can get them again, or deliver
them, or either of them, to either of the sub-
scribers, shall receive Twenty Dollars each, and
Twenty Dollars for the Thief, if secured so that
he may be brought to justice, and all reasonable
charges, paid by

JOHN MITCHELL,
20, Chesapeake wharf, Baltimore.
HENRY CLARKE,
Near Reister's tavern, and close to a main
Shoemaker's tavern, on the turnpike road
November 20.

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

In our paper of the 4th of October, we have already detailed the causes and the calamities of the first insurrection at Algiers on the 29th June. The Paris Moniteur of the 2d September, contains the same miserable record of carnage and rapine down to the 27th July. It gives the most afflicting picture of the murder and the robbery of the unfortunate Jews. "The general massacre of the Jews," says that paper, "save only the women and children, was principally conducted by the soldiers. They were assisted by the barbarous populace of the city; they were animated by the joyous shouts of the women, more hideous than the furies, who were scattered over the terraces and the streets. Fortunately it was Saturday, the holiday of the Jews, when a very small number was to be seen in the streets. On many occasions however the soldiers broke into their houses, but the riches which offered themselves to their view, were the savours of the Hebrew tribe; they abandoned the carnage to give themselves up to pillage." The Moniteur adds that the assassin of Busnah after he had received the chaplet of pardon, and obtained permission to leave the country, had taken refuge in the English pavilion, and that a few days after he was dispatched by the English consul to Gibraltar and some said to London. Every thing in fact announced the dissolution of order, the reign of an infuriated soldiery, the massacre of the Turks by the Moors, and the downfall of the dey. The intelligence which is now brought by Gen. Eaton, confirms these forebodings and announces the catastrophe of the insurrection. The description which Mr. Eaton gave of the causes and consequences of this tragical event, was uncommonly bold, appropriate and picturesque.

The dialogue between the captain and the Mufti was given in the highest style of the drama. His technical accuracy, is enough for us to admire, but we shall scarcely presume to imitate. He said:

That the dey had rendered himself unpopular at Algiers, by the peace and feebleness of his administration. His cruizers were idle in the port; the country was disturbed by the dissension of a fanatic who had visited Mecca; and the city was deprived of its customary supplies. The soldiers at length broke out into open rebellion, and placed at their head a celebrated captain of Algiers, who had distinguished himself by the capture of a Portuguese ship. They remonstrated with the dey, and commanded him to leave the throne. To leave the throne in that country is the same as losing his head. The dey expostulated and resisted. But the soldiers were obstinate, and the unfortunate dey was forced to yield to their importunity. "I care nothing," said he, "addressing myself to the insurgents in the hall of audience about the destiny which awaits me. I shall die contented. It is what many a younger and better man than myself has done before me. I ought in fact to rejoice that I have lived to see my present length of days. But I feel for my family; my children." You know, cried they, into whose hands they will fall." The dey dismounted from his throne, and attended by his prime minister, approached the door of the hall, when they were immediately cut to pieces. The regency was now offered to the captain; but he prudently refused the dangerous honor. He told them that he was not at all versed in the foreign relations of Algiers; nor did he know enough of the civil law to direct the administration of justice; the present disturbances had arisen partly from religion, and it was but proper the reins of government should be put into the hands of the mufti. "As for my part," said the wary mufti to the messenger who invited him to the throne, "my thoughts are fixed upon another world. It is my office to persuade and instruct, but not to command the people. But the soldiers were once more obstinate in their resolution, and the Mufti was conducted to the palace of the dey. "Is it not much more becoming you," said the elected dey to the captain of the insurrection, "to direct the affairs of the government? You have an ARM." True, said the capt. but you have a HEAD. The head is more powerful than the arm; because it directs it." At length this curious and singular contention was put an end to by a compromise, which attached them both to the administration. The mufti was henceforth to be the dey, and the captain was to be placed at the head of the army. It is the opinion of general Eaton, that this important revolution will render the regency of Algiers more moderate in its administration. All the deys have been hitherto taken from the soldiers, and not from the priests. It is no doubt a fact universally admitted,

that all superstitious establishments, whilst they debase the spirit, have often contributed to soften the ferocity of their votaries.

With respect to our relations with Spain general Eaton is unable to give us any information.

It is believed in the best informed circles of Gibraltar, that a war on the continent was inevitable.

Whilst at Gibraltar he had curiosity to review the Spanish encampment in the neighborhood, with an excellent spy glass. They appeared to him more like flying camps than regular encampments. They had no heavy artillery and it seemed to be a romantic conjecture, that they had any design of attacking Gibraltar.

Lord Nelson was said to have arrived before Cadiz to reinforce the blockading squadron under Collingwood and Calder.

A squadron was fitting out at Malta, supposed by some to be destined to Egypt, & by others to Sicily. It was his own opinion that the next intelligence which should arrive from that quarter of the Mediterranean would announce the invasion of Sicily.

A squadron of 160 British transports conveyed by fifteen men of war was reported to have to have left Madeira about the 6th or 8th October. They had taken an easterly course: their destination completely unknown. Some supposed they were bound to the West Indies, and others to the cape of Good Hope. If we are not mistaken General Eaton observed that the Reasonable, whose crew is so highly spoken of in the following letter, was one of the convoy.

SIR,

ALLOW me as consul of the United States of America in this island, to have the honor of assuring you and the officers of his Britannic majesty's ship Reasonable of the high sense entertained by me of their exertions on the night of the 8th inst in saving at the eminent hazard of their lives the ship Octavia of New York with her valuable cargo from being destroyed by the flames, which but for their prompt, zealous and humane assistance, must inevitably have been the case.

Impressed with these sentiments, Sir, I will not fail conveying them by the earliest means in my power to the President of the United States, and to the parties concerned, as well as every particular of a service so truly honorable and meritorious.

Notwithstanding my earliest desire to compensate in some measure, the exertion of the seamen belonging to his Britannic majesty's ship, still as the proceeds of the sales are held in the hands of the officers of the custom-house; betwixt whom, and the civil judge there has arose a dispute with respect to the right of the sale, prevents my touching any part of the property until the decision is given, or powers forwarded by the underwriters to whom I shall certainly represent the right of compensation adequate to the service rendered.

Permit me to have the honor of subscribing myself with every sentiment of consideration and respect,

Your most obedient
humble servant,
M. L.

JAMES BRAWLEY, Esq. Commander
of his Britannic Majesty's ship
Reasonable.

Tunichet Roads, September 23d, 1805.

SIR, COPY.

I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter, communicating to myself and the officers of his Majesty's ship Reasonable, under my command, your thanks for the assistance we were so fortunate as to afford the ship Octavia, of New York when on fire on the night of the 8th inst.

I beg leave in my own name, and for the officers of the Reasonable, to express our sense of the very handsome manner in which you have conveyed your sentiments on the occasion, and to assure you that we feel every satisfaction in the success of our endeavors, to preserve a ship bearing the flag of the United States of America.

I request, Sir, that you will accept an assurance of the consideration, with which I remain,

Sir, Your very ob't. humble serv't,
(Signed) JAMES RAWLEY.

MARSH LAMAR, Esquire,
Consul of the U. States of
America, &c. &c.

The following copy of a sentence of the condemnation is also from the hands of Gen. Eaton.

Sir Wm. Scott pronounced nearly the following judgment on the Rovene, taken off Dunkirk, by the Griffin cutter, from America to Antwerp. "The cargo of

"this ship is colonial produce from Martinique, and although landed in America, without doubt belonging to some subject of that Nation, and duties were paid thereon, as on articles imported into that country: also, afterwards reshipped from thence to the port of a Belligerent power in Europe. I shall hold the continuity of the original shipment, to be so fully preserved that the mere chicane of the neutral shall not avail in saving him from the sentence of confiscation on ship and cargo."

August 12, 1805.

NORFOLK, Nov. 12.

Latest from Europe.

Captain Smith of the ship Eliza, in 38 days from Bordeaux, has favored us with a regular file of Paris papers to the 30th of September, and of Bordeaux to the 5th of October. The contents of these papers we find unusually interesting, and regret that we have not time to present our readers with more copious translations. Such as we could prepare will be found under the proper heads. The general outline of the intelligence, may be comprised in the following summary, which our friends will please to accept until we can prepare further details.

The French government has published the note of the Austrian government reciting all the causes of discontent on the part of the latter government. This very important state paper, together with the comment, we shall give in our next; its great length rendering it impossible to be prepared for this day's paper. We shall not attempt to anticipate our readers by a sketch of this note, but solicit their patience until our next. To this note is annexed the note of the Russian ambassador at Vienna, which declares that the emperor of Russia, "is anxious to renew the negotiations for peace, when a similar disposition shall be manifested by the French government, but that in the meantime two Russian armies of 50,000 each are to advance through Galicia towards the Danube."

War, had not been declared, nor hostilities been commenced, unless the seizure of the territory of the Elector of Bavaria by the Emperor of Austria, is to be regarded as such. This event took place about the middle of September, of which some details will be found in the translations for our paper of this day. As the elector of Bavaria is guaranteed in his dominions by France, we cannot see that hostilities can be avoided, any longer, than the two armies are removed from each other.

Of the armies; their movements will be found in the succeeding columns.—The French army it will be seen had crossed the Rhine in three places, and is commanded by the Emperor Bonaparte in person, who it will be observed had arrived at Strasbourg. The Austrian army had been prompt in entering Bavaria, and was animated by the presence of the emperor of Austria. The Russian army in two divisions were advancing through Galicia, and were expected to form a junction with the Austrian army in Germany, sometime in October. The Austrian army in Italy is commanded by the archduke Charles, and that of the French by Massena.

Diplomatic relations, do not appear to be entirely broken off between France and Austria, as by the latest accounts it will be seen that the French ambassador was still at Vienna; and we do not perceive after a careful examination, that the Austrian minister had quitted Paris.

Of peace—some efforts were still making by the king of Prussia, for its preservation, but it was thought without any prospect of success. This cautious government had determined to maintain its neutrality, notwithstanding there are some vague articles inserted in the French and Austrian Journals, which indicate a disposition in Prussia, to adopt a different conduct. These Journalists appear to offer their wishes for facts; we do not perceive any thing that induces us to suppose that Prussia will become a party in the war.

The Helvetic Republic, have received assurances from Austria, that her neutrality will be respected.

Of Sweden & Denmark we do not perceive any thing very remarkable, except that the former power is said to have entered into a treaty of subsidy with Great Britain and Russia, by which Sweden and Russia are to furnish each 24,000 land forces. The king of Prussia has earnestly invited the king of Denmark, to unite

with Saxony and Hesse, in measures to maintain their neutrality.

A Russian fleet was daily expected in Copenhagen Roads, but was not arrived on the 15th of September. In this fleet were a number of transports with troops, no doubt existed that this fleet, would soon arrive, as twenty pilots from Copenhagen and Elsinour, had been hired at a great expense to conduct it.

On every side, the most active preparations for war were making, particularly in France. If a judgement is to be formed from the papers we have perused, nothing can surpass the animation of the councils, the people, and the armies of France.

We shall detain our readers no longer, but refer them to the articles (201) we have been able to prepare for to-day, and craving their indulgence for further details, until our next.

TRANSLATIONS.

From French papers received at the office of the Public Ledger, by the ship Eliza, Capt. Smith, in 38 days from Bordeaux.

PARIS, September 26.

His excellency the minister for foreign affairs has left Paris to repair to Strasburg for the purpose of being near the Emperor.

The Tribunate held a public sitting to-day. Mr. Freville on the conclusion of a report of the committee, to which a communication had been referred of the government, relative to the invasion of Bavaria by the Austrian armies, proposed to decree that an address should be presented to his majesty the Emperor and King to avow the devotion of the nation to its chief, of its gratitude towards him for all the personal sacrifices he has made for the maintenance of peace &c. This proposition was unanimously adopted. Mr. Jaubert on this occasion made a speech, from which we make the following extracts: The speaker after having demonstrated that general Bonaparte, in the midst of his greatest victories, had surpassed in moderation the most illustrious conquerors, that called afterwards to the imperial throne; he had never ceased to manifest the same sentiments, he then took a view of the conduct of Austria with her recent provocations. He discovered the cause of them, first in the perfidy of the Cabinet of London which to secure to itself the exclusive dominion of the seas, has succeeded in forming a new coalition, secondly, in the hereditary hatred of Austria against France, in the fear in which she herself holds Russia, in the absurd idea of the fragments of a throne, which she thinks ready to fall, and in the never ceasing wish of reuniting Bavaria to her states. But said he, our confidence cannot be misplaced. Does history cite a military force equal to that which is to day both our defence and our boast; I speak only of the number of our troops; it is immense—What a work is that of our army! What soldiers! What Captains! They will only have to recognize the countries in which they were victorious—The soul becomes elevated, the heart affected when we view that great man tearing himself from the repose which he has earned by his victories and numerous benefactions, to fly to the defence of the Empire, animating by his presence those brave thousands of whom a single look of his renders capable of any prodigy. In the interior, every one will do his duty. Who is ignorant, that this is the reason why the country is still active; No gentlemen, the result cannot be doubtful, peace will be restored to the world, the liberty of navigating the seas will be complete, Europe will repose on an immovable basis, Russia will remain near the pole, and Austria who violates the peace, to become an accomplice in the piracies of the cabinet of London, may find her fate in the strong expressions of the Golden Bell—"Omne regnum in se ipsum divisum desolabitur, num principes ejus facti sunt socii furum."

The following observations are translated from a Paris paper of the 28th September. Those who know the state of the press in France, will consider these remarks if not proceeding from the government, as not offensive.

September 28.

The French government, has now published all the documents, relative to the negotiations with the Austrian cabinet, and which have terminated so unfortunately. It corresponds with the loyalty of his majesty the emperor Napoleon, to publish the complaints of his enemies, with the answers which he has caused to be made to those complaints; this procedure could only be displeasing to those who are interested in concealing the first causes of a war which is about to desolate Europe, such was his frank and noble conduct when the

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induced this violation of the faith of trea
ty, and disregard of the cause of human ty.
Whatever may be the result of this war, the
of kindling it, will be inscribed in the
characters in the pages of his-

is fortunate that doubts, now no longer
at, as to the first causes which have pro
duced this new coalition. He who can ad
vance arguments (which deserve no answer)
in support of measures, feels no difficulty
in exposing his motives; but the French
people, will see in those arguments designs,
calculated to sully their glory, and to de
stroy their national security and independ
ence.

Those documents prove to demonstra
tion, the great point which we are about to
discuss.

The unfounded complaints of Austria &
Russia, originate from a much more im
portant source than the changes which have
been produced in Italy. From the com
mencement of the present war, those two
powers appear to have taken an interest in
the war, not for the purpose of mediating
out of associating themselves with Eng
land. Nothing but the excessive modera
tion of the emperor Napoleon, could have
submitted to such open provocations.

A glance at the map of Europe will be
sufficient to satisfy any one, that the situa
tion of the European powers, relative to
each other, has experienced considerable
changes, since the peace of Luneville,
more particularly since the violation of the
treaty of Amiens. During a war which
France was forced into, for the common
good of Europe, Austria and Russia, have
(availing themselves of the occasion) con
tinued to augment and extend their influ
ence; while France in this respect has car
ried her spirit of moderation to excess.—
The French people might have cause to com
plain of the confidence reposed in Austria &
Russia, by the emperor Napoleon, if they
were not justified in relying on his courage
to avenge this scandalous abuse of his ge
nerous moderation.

At the time when the treaty of Amiens
was broken, the emperor of Russia was
very far from assuming the influence, which
he now exercises with such insupportable
arrogance, over the deliberations of the di
man. He did not insist upon the necessity
of the Porte's admitting a Russian garri
son into the Ottoman provinces, nor of dic
tating its diplomatic notes, and of giving
battles or enemies at pleasure. He did
not then order his fleets and armies to pass
under the ramparts of the seraglio. The pro
tection granted to the Seven Islands, which
was designed simply as an honorable guar
antee of their independence, has been an
instrument of acquiring absolute dominion.
These isles have become a depot for arms,
soldiers and ammunition. From this mili
tary position his Russian majesty can carry
war, at the first signal, into the heart of the
south of Europe, into Egypt, or the Mo
ta. The Mediterranean has become sub
jected to his absolute rule. This assump
tion on the part of Russia, long since ef
fected, is certainly of much more import
ance, in relation to the other powers of Eu
rope, than can possibly be, a few formal
changes in Italy, or the voluntary annexa
tion of a small province, which in fact,
adds nothing to the continental strength of
France.

In respect to Austria, the emperor Na
poleon, has no less cause to complain of the
violation of many of the articles of the
treaty of Luneville, and of successive ur
rations on the rights of the German
princes; and more particularly on those of
the elector of Bavaria. These wrongs are
sufficiently developed and substantiated in
the official documents, and render any fur
ther illustration unnecessary.

The most striking of these circumstances,
which present themselves and subserve
the cause and justification of France, is the
evidence which they furnish of the hostility
of Austria and Russia, by great and conti
nued preparations for war, before one com
plaint was made to, or against France.—

These warlike preparations have been con
tinued, notwithstanding that the emperor
Napoleon in answer to the complaints of
Russia and Austria, has stated that he is
ready to separate the crowns of France and
Italy, the moment the troops should be
drawn from the frontiers, and assur
ances are given of pacific intentions. In
fact, were any thing wanting to substanti
ate the evidence of these facts, it could be
observed that these hostile determinations
of the coalesced powers, were openly a
nnounced in the British parliament, long be
fore the existence of the wrongs alleged,

for which they are the pretexts. Above all
it must be remarked, that the activity of the
emperor Napoleon, in prosecuting the na
val war, the great expence which he has in
carried in the formation of a new marine,
the immense armament which he had des
tined for the glorious expedition against
England, leaving his frontiers on the side
of Italy and Germany, without soldiers,
arms or magazines, prove his aversion to
war, and his relying on the honor of Rus
sia and Austria, he was intent only upon
the prosecution of an enterprise, in the
success of which the whole continent was
deeply interested.

September 30.

The English papers just arrived in Paris
are barren of information: they contain
nothing positive upon opening of parliament,
that great council of the nation will assemble,
however when new subsidies are to be
voted for the coalition, which cannot
fail of soon being in need of them. As
this war is made only for the benefit of the
English government, they must dispose
themselves to defray it largely. In the 1st
war of the revolution, they gave subsidies
only as their contingent in the common
cause; at this time the pecuniary suc
cours are unlimited; all the expenses are
at their charge.—The two emperors of
Germany and Russia are themselves only
the vassals of the monarch of India. Thus
every thing induces us to believe that his
Britannic majesty will soon call his faith
ful commons together. The pay of the
Russian army must perhaps be supplied be
fore they reach their destination; and in
this interval the emperor Napoleon may
furnish a proper text to the orators of the
opposition who wish to hold forth upon the
advantages and utility of this new coaliti
on.

For this long time past nothing has been
talked of but the immense preparations of
Russia and Austria. Newspapers are dai
ly filled with the details of the march of
the troops, they carefully describe their
composition, their progress, the place they
stop at to-day, those they will arrive at next
week &c. In France less is said of the
movements of the French armies; indeed
they arrive before people have time to
speak of them. It is a thing worthy of re
mark and which already gives a percep
tion of the fate of the coalition, and the
issue of the contest, that the two powers who
meditated the war with so much precau
tion should be in some measure prevented,
and taken unawares by the one who wish
ed for peace. It is now upwards of fifteen
months since the emperor Alexander put his
troops upon the footing of war and began
to transport an army into the Mediterre
an.—For this year past the emperor of
Germany has been making secret dispositi
ons, getting arms manufactured, and raising
men;—he has been storing up immense
quantities of corn and other provisions at
the risk of creating a scarcity among his
subjects and of occasioning popular com
motions even in his very capital. It was
discovered some months since that he
made numbers of soldiers file off in the
dead of the night, under the guise of tra
vellers, by cross roads to assemble upon
the frontiers. And yet after so much care,
precaution & preparation, it is probable the
French army got together in haste, with
out either magazines or military stores up
on the spot, will meet with no Austrian ar
my on the borders of the Rhine, capable of
withstanding it, and the Russian army will
perhaps only arrive in time to witness the
disasters of those whom blindness calls their
allies, but whom good politicians will call
their enemies. It is another glorious spec
tacle, to behold energy all of a sudden im
pressed upon the French people, to see the
re-organization of the national guards, the
rise of stocks at the very moment when
the departure of court, the generals and so
many distinguished personages must have
carried away a considerable quantity of
specie from the capital.—This eminently
proves that France has lost nothing of her
national vigour. She will know how to par
ry the blows that her enemies were ready
to strike at her, & she coolly waits the ex
peditions headed by such commanders as
the dukes of York and Cambridge; whom
Homer would so justly have stiled light
footed.

NOTICE.

ON account of the indisposition of John Bo
gan, our copartnership is this day dissolv
ed by mutual consent.

John Bogan,
Frederick Shuck.

The business will be continued by the
subscriber at the same place; and he pledges
himself that no exertion will be wanting to ren
der general satisfaction.

Frederick Shuck.

November 23.

d37

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

Congress is soon to meet and several circum
stances induce us to think that it will be a warm
and interesting session. If Randolph and Nichol
son are not convinced that democracy is becom
ing popular in the United States, their respec
tive motions, one to hamper the judiciary still
further, and the other, to render the senate sub
servient to every capricious vibration of the po
pular will, must come into early discussion by ad
justment. Should this struggle ensue, we shall
to ascertain whether what remains of the fede
ral constitution is yet a little to be preserved, or
the whole to be abandoned as an unsuccessful ex
periment. The whole country will await, with
undiminished solicitude, the decision of such an
important question.

It is likewise to be presumed that the result
of those explanations, which the President forwarded
to Spain, with the most language assurance of their
being satisfactory, will come before the legislative
body. Our relations with Spain must command an
early and a serious attention. Casting about re
spectability abroad and tranquility at home will
not now answer—the trick is stale—it is too ge
nerally understood, and the distressed situation of
our country too evident for such juggling and stu
pifying expedients to have any effect. Mr. JEFFER
SON must resolve to defend our trade, or fairly
avow his policy, that it must be abandoned.—
Algeiras and Havana are the Dry Docks of our
commerce. Our merchants are alarmed from
Maine to Georgia, and if their sufferings are still
treated with contempt, the distressing consequen
ces will further extend, even to the cottage door.
Mr. Jefferson is undoubtedly filled with anxiety
for the sad denouement of his temporizing system
is fast approaching.

Our concerns with Great Britain must afford
another serious topic of legislative investigation.
A "non intercourse bill" that distracted and de
structive di. an of our democrats must obtain, or
another "d-d British treaty" must by some
means be accomplished.—It fight

If it can be determined, during the approach
ing session of Congress, where the land lies, for
which we have engaged to pay fifteen millions of
dollars, and what are its limits, we hope for the
honor of the country it will be done. The inde
finite terms of the existing stipulations respecting
that territory, carry strong evidence that our go
vernment are either flippers or dupes—that they
intend to en reach, or have not provided for the
denigration of our own.

Among the subjects of Congressional delibera
tion, we presume the claims of the Georgia land
purchasers must again present themselves for con
sideration. The extensive losses which must be
sustained by a large number of individuals, and
which would involve many hundreds in total ru
in, if these claims are not adjusted, ought to en
gage the feelings of the Legislature. But the
difficulties which threaten individuals is not the on
ly point of interest. Our national character is
put in the balance. Justice is demanded at its fi
nal source. Public attention has been roused
throughout the country, and if the personal ma
lignity of a few domineering, hot headed men,
can triumph over the sacred obligations of right,
such a flagrant breach of confidence will be as
disgraceful as notorious.

(Boston Repository.)

Extract of a letter from captain Peterson, of
the ship Phoenix, to his owners in Philadelphia,
dated Gibraltar, September 12.

"Proceeding on my voyage unmolested, and
with pleasant prospects of a short passage, when
at 4 o'clock P. M. on the 9th instant, off Cape
Spartal, three leagues SSW, we brought to and
boarded by the British frigate Naiad, captain
Dundas, and after a very scrupulous examination
of all my papers, captain Dundas said that he
was under the disagreeable necessity (by a late or
der in Council) to send me to Gibraltar for ad
judication; as part of my cargo consisted of the
produce of French colonies, and bound as it were
to a French port; finally, a lieutenant, four
seamen, and two marines armed, were sent on
board with me, and took possession of the Phoe
nix, and made sail for Gibraltar; during the
10th and 11th inst. the winds blew with exces
sive force from the eastward until about noon of
the latter, when I was off that famous nest of
privateers, Tariche, we were attacked by a Span
ish gun boat. Previous to the boarding, the
lieutenant, Montgomery, gave the vessel up to
me and we managed matters so well, that the
officers and men appeared to be Americans, that
we had picked up at sea. After the Spanish ho
ros boarded the Phoenix, they behaved with so
much impropriety, that I cannot express it with
out a shudder; my men were driven about the
deck with cutlasses, and I was attacked by six
of the Bravadoes, without any other loss than
my hat, after which I brought them to their
senses. It was nothing to my prejudice that I
could speak to them in their own language; to
my remembrance and other circumstances, I at
tribute my speedy relief. At about 4 o'clock
the same afternoon, they anchored the ship at
Tariffa, under all sail, which caused the cable
to break, and the anchor so much damaged, that
it is not fit for use. On the 11th inst. at eight
o'clock, A. M. all my ship's papers, invoices
&c. &c. were taken on shore to be examined; &
at two o'clock P. M. to my great surprise and
satisfaction, all my papers were returned to me,
without any other damage than a good keeping in

vinegar, with liberty to proceed on my voyage
at about half past two o'clock P. M. got my
ship under way to proceed on my voyage, but I
again became subject to the British. It must be
said much to the honor of lieutenant Montgome
ry and captain Dundas, that the Phoenix is per
fectly free in this bay, and will sail immediately
for Leghorn, for this singular service I have
rendered lieutenant Montgomery and his men, an assu
rance of captain Dundas, and every other protec
tion wherever they should meet us. I am under
a quarantine of seven days and the necessity of
my proceeding on my voyage immediately when
ever I can get to anchor off, renders it impos
sible to make any regular protest, hoping that I
shall in future meet clear of any more difficulties.
Thus far I have experienced myself pretty well."

Extract of a letter from New York, dated No
vember 10.

"One of the officers belonging to the Grey
hound, of this port captured, has reached home,
he says that the ship Maria, Hughes, of Phila
delphia, had arrived late at St. Mark's, from
the Cape; that the Mount Vernon, White, had
arrived at Cape Francois, but Mr. Ridge, find
ing on going there, that he would not be al
lowed to transact his own business, but on
the contrary for his affairs in the hands of the
Indigenes, had returned on board and made off
for the Bate.

"The cargo of the Hindostan, was landed and
put into the hands of the negroes."

Extract of a letter from a friend, to one of the
editors of the Independent, dated Nassau Hall,
(Princeton College) Sept. 29, 1805.

"The faculty of this college have lately ex
pended an immense sum of money in purchasing
natural curiosities, for the study of Natural His
tory. This acquisition gives a decided superio
rity to this college over any other in the United
States. Dr. Maclean, the professor of Natural
Philosophy, &c. sometime ago related to our
class several late improvements in art and science.
None at present occurs of more importance than
an invention of a certain gentleman of Brun
swick, in this state. The object of his contri
bution is to diminish the friction of wheel carri
ages. To effect this, he made the arm of the
axle, instead of resting on the concave surface
of the box, to rest on the convex surface of well
polished steel or iron cylinders, which were pla
ced all around the inside of the box, and are
movable about their axles respectively.

"This contrivance by making the arm rest
upon very small points, necessarily diminishes
the friction; not because the points of contact
are small, but because these points yield by their
rotation to the arm of the axle. Waggon and
coaches have been constructed according to this
plan, and in such the draft is greatly eased."

PUBLIC SALE.

TO-MORROW, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

A valuable Collection of Books,
Belonging to the estate of William Ramsay
Wilson, deceased.

P. G. Markeller.

November 25.

TO RENT,

ONE neat three-story Brick House, on Prince
Street, nearly opposite the post-office. Pos
session will be given the 5th December next.

Two story Brick House, on King Street,
next door to J. and M. Schofield's.

Two story Frame House, on King Street,
nearly opposite to Isaac Gibson's store. One
other on St. Asaph Street, next door to Mr.
Paw's office—and two small houses on the wharf
adjoining my lumber yard.

Thomas Preston.

November 25.

N. B. I do again request those persons that
have my Centinel and other Papers, and Price
Book, to bring them home.

T. P.

PUBLIC SALE.

The Subscriber having removed into the State of
Maryland, will offer for Sale, on the 27th
day of November next, if fair, if not the next
fair day:

All the Stock, of every description,
upon his farm near this town:

ALSO,

A number of valuable Negroes, for a

term of years.

Terms of Sale for the Negroes.—One-half
cash, or approved negotiable paper at 60 days—
for the other half a credit of six months will be
given, secured by bond or note, payable with
interest from the date. For all other stock, &c.
cash for all hands under twenty dollars. Six
months credit for all other sales.

John Carlyle Herbert.

October 7.

twelfth Nov. diff

Bank of Potomac, Nov. 8, 1805.

THE Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac,
are hereby informed, that a Dividend of
three per cent on the Capital Stock for the last
half year is declared, and will be paid to them
or their legal representatives on Wednesday next
the 13th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
Charles Page, Cashier.

November 8.

d37

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN. KING-STREET.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstructed Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumption.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the throat, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts, I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has seen upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders, Consumptions, Lowness of spirits, Loss of appetite, Impurity of the blood, Hysterical affections, Inward weakness, Semi-weekly weakness, Fluorua (or whites) Barrenness,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back, Indigestion, Melancholy, Gout in the stomach, Pains in the limbs, Relaxations, Involuntary emissions, Obstinate gleet, Impotency, &c. &c.
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In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obduracy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment of cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into a radical cure for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely:

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq
One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or tumors in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this and every other medicine, in being suited to every age and constitution, and containing nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is

capable in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, though no worms exist in the body, but will, with out pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tere or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tania or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has relieved to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES or CURES—

By Hamilton's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago, to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite waited rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gladly any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTER minister of the Moravian church, in York town, York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, to often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a regular state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent materials (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, rings worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without exciting that surgical, insupportable perspiration

which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluations of rheum, dulness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure these maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers, IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual constipations; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Rofs and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4.

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KENTUCKY LANDS.

The Subscriber has FOR SALE, 53,500 ACRES of Land in Harden county, Kentucky, binding for 20 miles on the western shore of Knolelin, and lying about 25 miles from Harden court house. Knolelin is navigable from the land into Greca river, and is the best fish stream in Kentucky.

This land, though near the Barrens, is well wooded, and remarkably well watered. The outlines include 70,000 acres, but there are 16 or 17,000 acres of elder surveys within the lines, which are accurately laid down by actual survey made three years ago, for the purpose of ascertaining interferences. There is no land in Kentucky more free from dispute than the quantity offered for sale. Of these elder surveys there are two mills and many families, and on the subscriber's land there are about a dozen families, desirous of buying their settlements, and he has reason to believe 100 families more would have purchased and settled on the land in the present year, had it suited his affairs to have sold out in single parcels and many local advantages, and being near the centre of the state.

Samuel Turner of this town, knows this land well, and will take the trouble to give a full description of its quality, to those who may desire it.

This land, if applied for prior to the 20th December, will be sold at 50 cents per acre, on bond with interest, payable in 1, 2, 3 & 4 years. If the bonds be satisfactorily secured, unquestionable title will at once be given for the land.

BEN. STODDERT.

George-Town, November 15

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TO BE LET,

THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, late occupied by Thomas Matthews—Like wife, the HOUSE and LOT occupied by the subscriber—who has four elegant EIGHT DAY CLOCKS for sale.

E. JANNEY.

10th month, 23d.

SALT.

2000 bushels fine Liverpool SALT.

JUST ARRIVED,

And for sale from on board the brig President, by JOHN TUCKER.

Who has on hand,

20 bbls. New-York prime PORK
30 do. do. POTATOES
50 bbls. Muscovado SUGAR
100 bbls. do. do.

30 do. choice HERRINGS

A few bags COFFEE

Imperial,

Hylon,

Young Hylon & } TEAS
Hylon Skin }

2 pipes old Cognac BRANDY, &c.

N. B. Cash given for FLAXSEED.

November 15.

GERMAN GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received a consignment of the following GOODS, which will be sold on advantageous terms or bartered for good Coffee, or first quality Maryland Tobacco:

150 pieces Checks and Stripes

75 do. Liftadoes

100 do. round Dowls

30 do. white yarn Dowls

250 do. do. Britanias

100 do. white Platina

50 do. brown do.

A quantity of German home made Linen's Sheeting Dowls, — Dowls, Boccadillo and Quatreple Silahs, Bed sheetings, Checks, Table cloths, Piece of various qualities and colors, and German calicoes and shawls.

HE HAS ALSO RECEIVED,

Milled Hofs, Kerseys, Plains, a variety of fine and coarse Wollens, plaid Silks and flannery Mullins, Irish Linens, Flemish Sheeting, Clover seed, and a number of other articles, which added to his former stock, makes it very complete.

ANTHONY C. CAZENOVE.

November 11.

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THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON, Vol. 4th.

Is just come to hand and ready for delivery to Subscribers at the

ALEXANDRIA LIBRARY.

As every Volume must be paid for on delivery they will please to come prepared.

Such gentlemen as wish to be possessed of this most interesting Biography, will please to enter their names as soon as possible on the subscription list, as they may otherwise be disappointed in getting copies, and having their names enrolled among the Patrons of this best monument to the memory of their illustrious benefactor.

For Sale also as above,

STATIONARY OF VARIOUS KINDS,

Morocco pocket books, flates and pencils, pewter ink stands and playing cards by the dozen or otherwise; school books and children's books of every kind. The Classic Authors from the press of Messrs. Poyntell & Co. of Philadelphia, consisting of Virgil, Horace, Caesar, Sallust, and Lucian. Also, Leusden's Greek and Latin Testament; Young's, Ainsworth's, Walker's, Johnson's and Linnaeus's Classical Dictionaries; Moore's Anacreon and Adam's Roman Antiquities; Gibbon's History, Edwards's History of the West Indies, the new edition; Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de Medicis; Russell's Ancient and Modern Europe; Took's Life of Catherine the 2d; Robertson's History of Charles the 5th, and of America; Doddridge's Family Expositor; Blair's Lectures; Mavor's collection of Voyages and Travels, the works of Dr. Darwin most of which are in splendid binding, with many others equally interesting. Quarto and Octavo Bibles; Pocket ditto; Prayer Books and Hymn Books in Morocco binding. Reeve's patent Water Colors in boxes; Camel's hair pencils of various sizes. Scott's liquid True Blue, a beautiful colour for dyeing of Silk and Cottons of all sorts, and blueing Silk Stockings, fine linens, sambricks, &c. An assortment of Japanned Tea Trays, Tea Caddies and Toys.

Blank Books made up on the short-cut notice, and on the most approved plan with patent spring backs, and patent ruling with or without faint lines.

James Kennedy, sen.

November 20.

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NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Genl. George Washington, are requested to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given—it is hoped this notice will be attended to, otherwise suits will be commenced in two months from this date.

The Executors.

November 8.

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C A S H,

Will be given for well secured Ground Rents—Application to be made to the

PRINTER.

November 8.

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PRINTED DAILY, BY
S. S. SNOWDEN.